

DUMBA EARNINGS NOW UNDER REVIEW

Administration Takes Up the Teuton Notices to Munition Workers.

ENVOY'S CASE HANGING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—That the Administration still has under consideration the question of its attitude toward the publication in this country of notices of German munition workers is a subject which has been under review for some time. It is not considered possible that it could complete its discussion with Berlin and that the Government could thoroughly consider the question in fewer than ten days.

Meantime matters will remain as they are, so far as this Government is concerned, as the Administration intends taking no step until the movement initiated to-day is completed and the result determined one way or the other.

It is considered here that the delay itself will have a helpful effect on the situation, particularly if it is not marked by any acrimonious or threatening discussion on the part of the German Government. To-day's developments clearly show that the proposal of Germany in the Arabic note for arbitration of the question of whether or not the submarine commander was justified in attacking the Arabic as a vessel of hostile intent is not the immediate point at issue, as was at first thought in some quarters. The real question is one of establishing the good faith of Germany and bringing her to the position of squaring her acts on the seas with her pledges to attack passenger ships without warning.

There has been no decision regarding the arbitration proposal, but the indications are that the matter will reach the point at which the United States must decide what stand it will take on that proposition it will be against it, and not for it.

President Wilson himself, aside from the technicalities of the situation, is averse to referring to arbitration a question involving the honor of the United States. The belief here, however, that if the movement just initiated bears any fruit the question of arbitrating the disputed point in the Arabic case will no longer be an issue.

Another difficulty in the immediate situation, though of much less importance, is the attitude of the German Government in the Orduna case. The report of the German Government on the attempt to torpedo the Orduna on July 9 without warning has been received here. It stated that the commander erred in the identity of the vessel on account of thick weather.

The report frankly states, however, that he did not act on the basis of a mistake. Therefore, in view of this admission and the fact that the Orduna was not hit and no lives lost, the Administration is inclined to believe that this case does not present an insurmountable obstacle to an adjustment of the issue.

It is believed here that public opinion in Germany may delay a settlement with the United States because of a belief that obtains there, officials say, that this Government is playing England's game to a certain extent and is not truly neutral.

It is pointed out that the German public cannot concede the primary advantage to Germany in the Orduna case. British liners are really peaceful merchant ships. The German public is obsessed with the conviction, according to Washington officials, that the German liners are determined to ram every submarine sighted, and that they are therefore to be treated as vessels of hostile intent in all circumstances.

On the American side the situation to-day is frankly one wherein the United States is asking Germany to prove that she is not a belligerent power. The United States is pleading to refrain from making attacks on passenger ships. Officials here are inclined to the view that if the Arabic note itself had been received from the German Government, it would not have been a surprise. It is just such proof of good faith that Count von Bernstorff is undertaking to give to the German Government.

That this task is not incapable of performance when undertaken by the method decided on to-day is the belief here, though it is held that it never could be accomplished by a continuation of the note writing process.

GERARD SEES VON JAGOW

Seek to Improve German-American Relations—Better Feeling Shown.

BERLIN, Sept. 13, via London, Sept. 14 (Tuesday).—Ambassador Gerard had a long conversation last evening with Herr von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it was indicated that both are endeavoring to improve German-American relations.

Well informed persons in Berlin express the belief that the diplomatic and military leaders in Germany are doing their utmost to prevent a recurrence of misunderstanding and incidents in the submarine campaign and to eliminate, as far as possible, the chances of torpedoing ships under conditions to which the United States objects.

It is pointed out, however, that they are working under difficulties, particularly in view of the keenness and ambition of the naval officers and public opinion, which is proud of the submarine achievements and is quick to protest against any open indication of a backward.

The reflex of this attitude can be seen in the press, from which an acrimonious and abusive tone toward America of late has been conspicuously absent. It is shown particularly in the comment on the papers which have anything to say admitting frankly and without bitterness that the United States is justified in the action it has taken, and pointing out that it need not affect Austro-Hungarian-American relations.

Furthermore, the title is based upon the munitions question, and some of the comment is in friendly tone.

SEES A GERMAN TRAP.

Paris "Temps" Thinks American Opinion Is Disillusioned.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Paris, Sept. 13.—The Temps, discussing the German note on the Arabic case editorially, considers that such American opinion as previously inclined to admit the sincerity of Ambassador von Bernstorff's promises is now decidedly disillusioned. The paper continues:

"It is inadmissible that the Hague should judge the Arabic incident as a particular case. The United States must upon the general principle of submarine warfare. The German effort to limit the Hague jurisdiction in this case is a trap. The United States has made no concessions. Admiral von Tirpitz stands unconvinced.

"Germany wishes to hide the practical failure of the Arabic blockade programme behind a sort of moral victory secured by getting the United States to admit the legitimacy of the submarine policy under the Hague Convention. It is a trap to deceive the Americans."

DR. DUMBA PACKS UP.

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 13.—Dr. Constantin Dumba is packing his personal effects and is preparing to leave Lenox. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, from being in Lenox, has been ordered to leave.

Dr. Dumba will leave Lenox on Wednesday for New York, where he will stop at a hotel until Dr. Dumba joins her later in the week. She will not go to the St. Regis, which has been the Ambassador's headquarters when in New York.

Dr. Dumba was apparently no nearer leaving on his statement to-day than he was on Saturday, when he returned to Lenox. The Italian Legation, however, the reason was that the Austro-Hungarian Government had not yet replied to the American note asking for the recall of the Ambassador.

PEPPINO GARIBOLDI NOW A SOLDIER.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Rome, Sept. 13.—The Sun's correspondent in Rome reports that Peppino Garibaldi has been promoted to the rank of Colonel for gallantry in an attack upon Col di Lana. Col. Garibaldi had been serving in the Italian Legion of the French army, but returned to Italy upon the declaration of war against Austria, and joined the Italian army with the entire legion.

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U.S. WILL KEEP AN EYE ON ARCHIBALD

Bearer of Dumba Letter Will Probably Not Be Arrested on Landing.

INVESTIGATION TO GO ON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The disclosure that agents of the Department of Justice have been ordered to keep James F. I. Archibald, the American correspondent involved in the Dumba case, under observation from the time he arrives in New York does not mean that his arrest is imminent, it was stated officially to-day.

Assistant Attorney-General Warren, who is in charge of cases relating to the foreign relations of the Government, said to-day that he had no intention of making a thorough investigation of the Archibald case and of all cases of aliens and American citizens said to be involved in the Dumba case. He said that the investigation of the Archibald case was being conducted by the Department of Justice, and that the investigation of the Dumba case was being conducted by the Department of State.

Secretary Lansing has not up to this time laid before the Department of Justice any of the data in the possession of the State Department bearing on the disclosures involving Dr. Dumba. It was pointed out to-day that the course to be followed by the Department of Justice in the Archibald case may depend in large measure upon the extent of the data to be obtained from the State Department.

The strength of the government's case against Archibald hinges upon the question of intent. In other words, before the Government can proceed with assurance against Archibald it must be in a position to establish that he knew the character of the despatches he was transmitting from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Foreign Minister Buriat at Vienna.

Archibald claims that he was not aware of the character of these despatches. On the other hand, Secretary of State Lansing has pointed out that Archibald had been in the line of the demand for Ambassador Dumba's recall led him to state that Dumba had "employed" Archibald to carry messages to the German Government. Archibald has been charged with the character of the despatches he was transmitting from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Foreign Minister Buriat at Vienna.

Dr. Dumba will not be available as a witness against Archibald. It was pointed out by officials to-day and it may be practicable to introduce as evidence against him any statements that Dr. Dumba may have made to Secretary Lansing to the effect that Archibald had been hired to undertake the mission on which he started for Vienna.

DEFENDS DUMBA'S ACTS.

German Political Writer Insists They Were Justified.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Berlin despatch says that George Bernhard, a political writer, in an article entitled "Dumba's Act," in the Vossische Zeitung, says that while Ambassador Dumba's activities may not have been diplomatic they were justified.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador rendered good service, however, the article says. He called attention to the exploitation of the poor workingmen in the munition factories. The Ambassador desired to sever the bonds of these white slaves, and it was his duty to make the attempt since these people invited severe penalties by their inaction.

The Ambassador was not only justified, but he was also a patriot. He was serving his fatherland in a military capacity, he can be called to work for the enemy.

"The international convention which forbids the employment of prisoners of war on military work fully applies to these men, who, by foul means of all sorts, have been driven by money grabbing concerns in America to commit acts which are not only despicable from a moral point of view, but also are severely punishable under the criminal code of Austria-Hungary."

Ambassador Dumba did his duty by warning these men, and he is doing nothing but his duty if he tries to find ways and means to keep subjects of the country represented by him in the United States from being in the manufacture of munition for England, France and Russia."

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WARM RETURNS SOON.

Strike Plans Unknown to Family, His Daughter Says.

William Warm, the acting editor of the Hungarian newspaper Szabadnap, who has been mentioned as the real author of the Dumba plan to tie up American munition factories by strike, has not yet returned to his home, at 618 West 138th street. He is expected back in a day or two, however.

His daughter, Mrs. Warm's daughter, who has been mentioned as the real author of the Dumba plan to tie up American munition factories by strike, has not yet returned to his home, at 618 West 138th street. He is expected back in a day or two, however.

EVENTS IN THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

SEPTEMBER 14.

French occupy defenses which the Germans had constructed around Compiègne, Soissons and Rheims. Paris reports that the Crown Prince's army has been forced northward as a result of the French assault on the line west of Verdun. Berlin announces, however, that this army has captured forts near Verdun.

News of the capture of Semlin by Serbians causes anxiety in Vienna. Petrograd announces that 25,000 Austrians have been taken prisoners in last seventeen days.

ALLIES SEEK A BILLION WITHOUT COLLATERAL

Continued from First Page.

exchange so as to provide more stable conditions than have recently obtained.

"The sudden and considerable drop in exchange naturally disturbs and must disturb the three countries, the United States, Great Britain and France, inasmuch as it makes it so difficult to see ahead of what the rate of exchange will be, and moreover, nature by making such a material difference in the prices to be received by the Americans and the prices to be paid by the Englishmen and the Frenchmen. There is therefore an extremely desirable that some step be made by which the stability of this exchange can be secured."

"We cannot say more than this at this time. That generally reflects our views."

The Lord Chief Justice would not add to this statement, nor would he nor any other member of the mission comment on any phase of the mission. Speaking of himself he declared that he was in London from London that he might discuss international law with Washington. He said: "I am not charged with any other mission than this one."

Plans for To-day.

The members of the mission will go downtown this morning and occupy a room at the Clearing House, where they may be disturbed by the day. Their engagements are so many that they will continue their work through the afternoon and they do not know when they may be disturbed by the day. There will be out of town men as well as local bankers, and these men will not belong to any group or category of bankers in any sense. Two of them who may express their views to-day will be Festus J. Wade and Edward Whittaker of St. Louis, men regularly supposed to be in opposing financial groups powerful in the Southwest. It is felt by American supporters of the scheme that the entire country is interested in the affair and should therefore have a hand in arranging it.

The conferences to-day are to be the first of a series which may last three or four weeks, and it is expected that by that time every section will have been interviewed. Thereafter will come the decision mutually agreed upon which will determine the manner in which action shall be taken.

James J. Hill, who arrived from Minneapolis yesterday morning, is very strongly in favor of the scheme of the mission for the sake of the American farmer. He paid a call on the members at the Baltimore in the afternoon and reiterated a statement which he made before leaving home when he reappeared.

"The maintenance of a stable rate of foreign exchange, which can be done only by the establishment of a central bank of a very large credit account for Great Britain and France to be drawn against for the purchase of foodstuffs, is of far more importance to the United States than to England," said Mr. Hill. "It is not too much to say that on this the prosperity of the American farmer depends."

A careful estimate shows that the total requirements of the continent of Europe for the coming year will be about \$1,000,000,000. The United States will have about 400,000,000 of its big crop. Canada will have for export 175,000,000. Argentina will have 100,000,000. India and Australia will have 50,000,000.

Huge Wheat Supply Available.

"Assuming that the United States decided that it will not dispose of its great exportable surplus there will then be the wheat of Canada, Argentina, Australia and India, adding up to a total of about 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat. That will run Europe until next March."

"Then, if the passage of the Darda, which is now being opened, will be immediately available at least 250,000,000 bushels of Russian wheat, 130,000,000 bushels of which is now being shipped to India and the United States will not be in a pleasant situation."

"These conditions, growing out of facts that are well known, change the picture of the problems growing out of international exchange. The United States, as it is, they do not see the nations that are the property of our people that our wheat should be to market and find a purchaser. And if the sale of our wheat does not find a purchaser, the United States will be in a more favorable state of exchange gives him a greater advantage in another market than ours."

"A foreign trade of the magnitude of the export of gold by the purchase of a dollar of gold, is a very small part of a dollar's worth of commodities. It leaves the situation rather worse than better. We do not need the gold, which might, if it continued to come in, be used to purchase rather than to benefit our system of currency and credit. Transactions of this size, in war as well as in peace, must be carried on through the organization of our markets and the demand for a credit of half a billion dollars secured by English consols and French rentes should be arranged here. American securities cannot be held abroad, and because they are not in the hands of private owners. The job of feeding the world must be backed up by the credit of the world and the credit of the world is the credit of the United States. It is not too much to say that on this the prosperity of the American farmer depends."

"The same principles apply, though less seriously, to all our foreign trade. Our cotton, for example, is absolutely necessary to Europe, for the field of supply is limited. The same is true of sugar, and of many other commodities. It is not too much to say that on this the prosperity of the American farmer depends."

Speedy Credit Necessary.

"In the interest of this country no time should be lost in the establishment of a European credit account for the marketing of the surplus food product of the United States."

James D. Foy, president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, who was present at the Friday reception, said yesterday that he had come to meet the delegates socially, but he had attended to his business. He remained to transact some private business," he added. "My friends who came with me have returned."

Local bankers said yesterday they were receiving very satisfactory replies from their Western and interior correspondents as to their willingness to participate in a British credit.

STERLING RATES HIGHER.

Foreign Exchange Experts Expect Negotiations to Succeed.

Sterling exchange rates were higher yesterday in spite of renewed offerings of "futures" in grain and cotton bills. The strength of the market was, according to foreign exchange experts, due to a belief that the negotiations for the

MORE GOLD ENGAGED.

Bank of England Reports \$11,000,000 to Be Sent Here.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It was announced to-day by the Bank of England that the amount of £2,390,000 (\$11,000,000) had been engaged for export to the United States. The exchange market showed its customary vigour to-day. Cable transfers opened at 4.67-4.67½. The rate hardened to 4.68, at which point there were several transactions, and then eased to 4.67½. Operators virtually closed their books until a large buyer appeared and forced down the rate to 4.65½-4.66. Such erratic fluctuations probably will continue until the nonferrous Anglo-French Commission is made known.

FEDERAL AID LIKELY.

Reserve Banks May Have to Assist in Credit to Allies.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—That Federal Reserve banks will have to take a hand in the \$1,000,000,000 credit to allied governments is regarded here as a certainty. Many bankers are prepared to take a large amount of the loan and this will necessitate readjusting in the government banks.

The World Bank, in the ninth regional reserve bank, said to-night that he does not anticipate heavy discounting. Mr. Wold's view is not held by bankers who expect to take a part of the loan. Mr. Wold said that the loan is absolutely necessary, but that very little, if any, of the money would go out of the country.

It was used as a credit balance. "I expect that the Bank of England will not have to discount. If the loan is not made we cannot maintain prices for our crops."

Expressions condemning the loan were heard from many Germans in St. Paul and Minneapolis to-day.

GERMANS SEEK TO HALT BRITISH LOAN.

Depositors Threaten Banks With Withdrawals if They Lend Allies Aid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—American merchants may lose a large part of the credit developed by the European war unless they take steps to extend the time given for payment of goods sold abroad, according to an opinion expressed by a group of German bankers. It was pointed out that the action of the Federal Reserve Board in modifying the regulations as to the discounting of foreign bills, which is expected, will permit the granting of time extensions to foreign buyers.

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